

XXIII. *Additional notes on the genus Hilipus.* By
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PLATES XVI. & XVII.

For certain preliminary observations I must refer to my paper "On the genus *Hilipus*, and its Neo-Tropical allies," in the Society's 'Transactions,' published April, 1881. As far as appearance or facies goes, it will be seen that the species here exhibited differ considerably from one another, and this is so almost throughout the genus. I have seen about 300 species, many of which are still undescribed.*

In the following list I have, as before, followed Schönherr's arrangement—an extremely artificial one, as Lacordaire justly observes, but in the present state of our knowledge the most convenient:—

The two basal joints of the funicle equal or nearly equal in length.

Apex of the elytra rounded.

Elytra without tubercles or granules.

<i>Hilipus pardalis.</i>	<i>Hilipus fimbriatus.</i>
„ <i>excultus.</i>	„ <i>Fryi.</i>

Elytra with tubercles or granules, or both.

<i>Hilipus validus.</i>	<i>Hilipus decipiens.</i>
„ <i>ocularis.</i>	„ <i>obtus.</i>
<i>Hilipus lutosus.</i>	

Apex of each elytron pointed or acuminate.

<i>Hilipus ludiosus.</i>	<i>Hilipus arcturus.</i>
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Second joint of the funicle longer than the first.

Apex of the elytra rounded

Elytra without tubercles or granules.

<i>Hilipus congestus.</i>	<i>Hilipus angusticollis.</i>
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Elytra with granules or transversely rugose.

<i>Hilipus frontalis.</i>	<i>Hilipus polyspilus.</i>
„ <i>latipennis.</i>	„ <i>lamina.</i>
<i>Hilipus tetraspilotus.</i>	

* *Hilipus alternans*, Guer. (Icon. Regne An. Ins., p. 152), is, I think, from the description identical with *H. hipporhinoides* (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 75); "clavatis," fifth line from the bottom, read *elevatis*.

Apex of each elytron pointed or acuminate.

Elytra transversely rugose.

Hilipus basiliscus. *Hilipus Renei.*

Elytra tuberculate.

Hilipus phrynodes. *Hilipus arrogans.*

First joint of the funicle longer than the second.

Hilipus designatus. *Hilipus cornix.*

Hilipus pardalis. (Pl. XVI., fig. 5).

H. oblongo-ovatus, fusco-castaneus, subnitidus, maculis flavo-squamosis decoratus; rostro pedibusque nitide ferrugineis, illo recto, subtiliter punctato; oculis approximatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Oblong-ovate, chestnut-brown, somewhat glossy, with clear yellow spots of varying size composed of narrow scales, the head over and between the eyes, and base of the rostrum covered with similar scales; eyes approximate; rostrum straight, not stout, glossy rufous, and minutely punctured; antennæ ferruginous, two basal joints of the funicle equal, third and fourth much longer than broad; prothorax equal in length and breadth, the disc with a few minute punctures, on each side six or seven spots; scutellum small, subcordiform; elytra not much broader than the prothorax, narrowing from the shoulder, seriate-punctate, punctures largest towards the suture, on each side about fifteen spots of varying size; body beneath dark pitchy, with small remote scales; legs rufous; stoutish femora and tibiæ.

This species has a perfectly straight rostrum, the scrobe scarcely passing beneath; the eyes are closely approximate in front.

Hilipus lutosus.

H. ovatus, rufo-testaceus, subnitidus, griseo-squamulosus, supra granulatus; rostro mediocre, fere recto, punctato; antennis longe apice rostri insertis; funiculo breviusculo; elytris transversim granulatis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Columbia.

Ovate, shining, reddish-testaceous, with minute greyish scales; rostrum moderately stout, longer than the prothorax, nearly straight, finely punctured; antennæ inserted nearer the middle of the rostrum than the apex, the funicle rather short, the two basal joints of nearly equal length, the last five shorter than the club; prothorax transverse, not narrowed at the base, with many unicolorous flattish granules, the intervals with greyish or whitish

filiform scales; scutellum scutiform, closely covered with pale greyish scales; elytra conspicuously broader than the prothorax, flattish, seriate-punctate, the apex rounded, posteriorly the scales are closer together, forming an indistinct whitish band; body beneath and legs with numerous minute scales; first abdominal suture nearly obsolete; tibiæ short, fore-tibiæ curved, scarcely bisinuate.

Colour, the insertion of the antennæ towards the middle of the rostrum, and the short funicle, are the principal characters of this species, but I know of none with which to compare it.

Hilipus Fryi. (Pl. XVI., fig. 8, var.).

H. oblongus, niger, nitidus, prothorace elytrisq[ue] lineis silaceo-squamulosis, bene determinatis et perplexe figuratis, ornatis, rostro subtenuato; pedibus rufo-piceis. Long. 6—7 lin.

Hab. Peru.

Oblong, black, shining, with narrow, very distinct lines of small silaceous scales, forming complex patterns; rostrum moderately slender and curved, finely punctured; antennæ pitchy, the first two joints of the funicle elongate and equal; prothorax somewhat longer than broad, the sides very slightly rounded, a little depressed posteriorly and nearly obsoletely punctured; scutellum broadly cordiform; elytra much broader than the prothorax, gradually narrower towards the apex, moderately convex, and distinctly seriate-punctate; body beneath blackish; legs reddish-pitchy, with a few scattered white piliform scales.

Allied to *H. mysticus* (Trans. Ent., 1881, p. 67), but more robust, a stouter rostrum; a broad cordiform scutellum; broader and more convex elytra, more distinctly punctured; and longer tibiæ. The specimen I have here described has a sort of figure of 8 pattern on the basal half of each elytron; posteriorly the pattern is more complex and includes three patches—the middle one triangular. The individual figured is the extreme form of a variable species, well represented by intermediate forms in Mr. Fry's collection, and to whose unfailing generosity I am indebted for my specimens.

Hilipus excultus. (Pl. XVII., fig. 3).

H. suboblongus, rufo-piceus, squamis, plerumque rotundatis, silaceis, plagiatiim variegatus; rostro rugoso confertim punctato;

capite inter oculos linea transversa impressa; elytris, parte glabra, punctis majusculis remote instructis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Moderately oblong, reddish-pitchy, variegated with large patches of silaceous, mostly rounded, scales; rostrum and legs rufous; head with a transverse linear impression between the eyes; rostrum rather stout, roughly and closely punctured; antennæ ferruginous; two basal joints of the funicle equal and nearly as long as the rest together; prothorax as long as broad, the sides very slightly rounded, except anteriorly, on each side an irregular silaceous stripe, and at the base a few transverse granules; scutellum small, oblong, rufous; elytra considerably broader than the prothorax, the sides, except behind, nearly parallel, the apex of each rounded, on each side two large indented silaceous patches, the posterior behind the middle, with a few small spots towards the suture; body beneath pitchy, spotted at the sides.

H. comptus is a longer species, black and opaque, the prothorax and elytra minutely punctured, with a larger, round, black scutellum, &c.

Hilipus fimbriatus. (Pl. XVII., fig. 1).

H. oblongus, fuscus, squamulis griseis vestitus, plagis (circa septem) fusco-velutinis, silaceo-marginatis, ornatus; rostro crassiusculo, basi tricarinato; antennis piceis, clava parva. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Oblong, brown, opaque, covered with small greyish scales, varied with fine large dark brown velvety patches; rostrum moderately stout, the base with three raised lines; antennæ pitchy; two basal joints of the funicle elongate, equal, the last four rounded; club not half the length of the funicle; prothorax nearly as long as broad, obsoletely punctured, the middle with a raised longitudinal line, the sides with a broad velvety stripe margined above and below with a line of silaceous scales; scutellum punctiform; elytra broader than the prothorax, gradually narrower behind, the apex narrowly rounded, the base with two small patches, the side with a large one curved beneath, and another transverse towards the apex, all finely margined with silaceous scales; body beneath and legs rather closely covered with dull greyish scales, setæ intermixed; tibiæ slender, faintly bisinuate.

This species may serve to recall *H. jocosus*: it is remarkable for its small club, not so long as the last four joints of the slender funicle taken together.

Hilipus validus. (Pl. XVI., fig. 6).

H. robustus, ovatus, convexus, fuscus, squamulis obscure silaceis vestitus, supra granulatus; prothorace subgloboso; elytris nonnihil cordiformibus. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Minas Geraes.

Stout, ovate, convex, brown, covered with dull silaceous piliform scales; eyes large, ovate; rostrum moderately slender, the basal half narrowly ridged; antennæ pitchy; two basal joints of the funicle subequal, the third a little shorter than the second, the last three round; club only half as long as the funicle; prothorax subglobose, broader than long, disk with a slightly raised line anteriorly and dotted with several small granules; scutellum small, ovate; elytra somewhat cordiform, broadest at the middle, narrowly rounded at the apex, finely striate, the interspaces irregularly granulate, a nearly transverse curved pale band behind the middle, and similarly coloured spots at the base; body beneath dark brown, with patches of silaceous scales, especially on the sides of the metasternum; inner margins of the tibiæ bisinuate, tarsi with the basal joint nearly as long as the next two together.

A very robust species, not allied to any other known to me. The femoral tooth is much smaller than is usual in this genus.

Hilipus decipiens.

H. subanguste ovatus, convexus, rufo-piceus nitidus, vitta lata utrinque irregulari pallide silaceo-squamosa, decoratus; prothorace oblongo; elytris in medio granulatis, apice rotundatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Columbia.

Rather narrowly ovate, reddish pitchy, shining, each side densely covered with pale silaceous scales, forming a broad very irregular stripe, leaving a narrow oblong glabrous patch between, and another on the outer margin; rostrum slender, slightly curved, roughly punctured at the base; antennæ dark testaceous; funicle elongate, the two basal joints equal and nearly as long as the rest together; club elliptic; prothorax apparently longer than broad, the middle with a few large punctures; scutellum nearly round; elytra not depressed at the base, considerably broader than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the shoulder to the narrowly rounded apex, the middle glabrous portion with flattish glossy granules; body beneath and legs pitchy; tibiæ slender, curved, the inner edge nearly entire.

H. tricolor will give a good idea of the style of coloration of this species, although the colours are somewhat different. It might at first be easily mistaken for *H. basiliscus*, figured on Pl. XVI., fig. 4.

Hilipus ocellaris. (Pl. XVII., fig. 2).

H. sat breviter ovatus, convexus, niger, guttis parvis albidis aspersus; oculis approximatis; rostro subtenue, punctulato; antennis rufis; funiculo articulis, duobus basalibus subovalibus; elytris seriatim granulatis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Sarayacu; Ega.

Rather shortly ovate, convex, black, dotted with small remote spots composed of whitish scales; eyes large, ovate, approximate above; rostrum somewhat slender, slightly curved, faintly punctured, the basal half sharply ridged; antennæ reddish ferruginous; the two basal joints of the funicle nearly equal, the rest more or less transverse, the club as long as the rest—except the first—together; prothorax not so long as broad at the base, strongly and closely punctured; scutellum round; elytra broader at the base than the prothorax, narrower posteriorly and well-rounded at the apex, seriate-punctate, punctures crowded, coarse, intermixed with glossy granules, the intervals with a few minute slender silaceous scales; body beneath and femora pitchy; tibiæ rufescent, faintly bisinuate.

A short convex species, the eyes nearly contiguous above, as in *H. guttatus*, to which it is allied; but it wants the large patches on the prothorax and elytra, the latter are broader and more rugose, and the apex is not narrowly rounded as in that species. Boheman gives Cuba as the habitat of *H. guttatus*; my specimens are from St. Domingo and Chontales.

Hilipus obtusus.

H. ovatus, niger, silaceo-squamosus, supra tuberculatus; rostro elongato, tennato, vix arcuato, subtiliter remote punctato; elytris postice subtruncatis, in medio utrinque fusco-nebulosis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. St. Catharine's.

Ovate, black, with minute approximate, silaceous or greyish scales; rostrum slender, almost straight, nearly twice as long as the prothorax, minutely and remotely punctured; antennæ testaceous, with numerous greyish setaceous scales; funicle with

the two basal joints equal, and of moderate length; club broadly ovate, distinct; prothorax scarcely broader than long, very convex, well-rounded at the sides and narrowed at the base, with large, opaque, closely approximate, granules; scutellum subtriangular; elytra much broader than the prothorax, abruptly declivous posteriorly, the super-apical tubers prominent, the sides clouded with brown, at the base a few minute punctures, the back unequal and tuberculate, the largest tubercles—about six or seven—occupying an oblong crest on the middle of each elytron; body beneath and legs blackish, opaque, clothed more or less with ochreous hair-like scales.

In some respects like *H. Marklini*, but more robust, more uniformly coloured, and, for this genus, an unusually slender rostrum.

Hilipus ludiosus. (Pl. XVII., fig. 8).

H. sat breviter ovatus, piceus, utrinque vitta albido-squamosa irregulari, ornatus; rostro basi sulcato; funiculo breve; tibiis tarsisque ferrugineis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Parana.

Rather shortly ovate, pitchy, an irregular broad whitish stripe, running round the sides of the prothorax and elytra, not meeting anteriorly, and more or less indented on the elytra; rostrum moderately stout, four longitudinal impressions at the base, the two middle ones shorter and more developed; eyes not approximate; antennæ pitchy, funicle short, the first two joints equal, the remainder very transverse, the club as long as the funicle, except the first joint; prothorax about equal in length and breadth, the sides well-rounded, the base slightly contracted, closely punctured between the stripes, the punctures varying in size; scutellum scutiform; elytra moderately convex, the sides nearly parallel, the apex of each slightly acuminate, seriate-punctate, in each puncture a small white scale; body beneath pitchy; tibiæ and tarsi ferruginous, two basal joints of the latter broadly triangular.

Facies of *H. tricolor*, but with a short funicle scarcely longer than the club, the rostrum sulcate at the base, &c.

Hilipus arcturus. (Pl. XVII., fig. 7).

H. suboblongus, umbrinus, squamulis minutis silaceis adpersus, elytris pone medium plaga velutina fusca postice silaceo-marginata, ornatus; rostro recto, punctulato; antennis piceis; funiculo

articulis duobus basalibus vix elongatis, æqualibus, clava majusculo. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Bahia.

Suboblong, umber-brown, with minute silaceous remote scales, behind the middle of the elytra a dark brown velvety patch, bordered behind with a narrow line of silaceous scales; rostrum straight, finely punctured; antennæ pitchy; first two joints of the funicle scarcely elongate, equal, the last three transverse; club as long as the last five joints of the funicle together; prothorax slightly transverse, broadest at the base, obsoletely punctured; scutellum oblong, covered with silaceous scales; elytra considerably broader than the prothorax, flattish at the base, the sides nearly parallel, but suddenly rounded posteriorly, the apex of each subacute, the anterior two-thirds obscurely punctured, the intervals transversely granulate; body beneath and legs reddish brown, the latter with remote filiform silaceous scales; tibiæ rather short, bisinuate.

In Schönherr's arrangement this species should be placed in the same "centuria" as *H. leoninus*, *trachypterus*, and other discordant forms; in facies it is more like *H. Faldermanni* than any other known to me.

Hilipus congestus.

H. oblongo-ovatus, niger, nitidus, maculis numerosis parvis silaceo-squamosis, irroratus; rostro pedibusque rufis; prothorace subtransverso, subtiliter punctato; elytris seriatim punctatis, apice rotundatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Pará.

Oblong-ovate, black, shining, the eyes surrounded with reddish scales, a few spots also of reddish scales on the prothorax, the elytra speckled with paler or silaceous scales; eyes approximate in front; rostrum slightly curved, irregularly and finely punctured; antennæ pitchy; funicle elongate, the second joint nearly half as long again as the first, the remainder round; prothorax slightly transverse, well-rounded at the sides, and nearly obsoletely punctured; scutellum cordiform; elytra convex, broadest at the base, slightly narrower posteriorly, the apex rounded, seriate-punctate, punctures minute; body beneath pitchy, middle of the first abdominal segment with a large patch of close-set brownish piliform scales, apical segment with a similar patch; legs glossy reddish ferrugineous; tibiæ elongate, entire.

H. apiatus, Ol., to which this species may be conveniently compared, has a narrow prothorax, longer elytra, transversely rugose or ridged (the ridges formed by more or less closely connected granules), and the two basal joints of the funicle equal. Found at Pará by M. de Mathan, who collected for M. René Oberthür, to whom I owe my specimen.

Hilipus angusticollis. (Pl. XVI., fig. 3).

H. elongatus, fusco-piceus, elytris maculis numerosis silaceo-squamosis ornatus; prothorace fere cylindrico, quam latitudine dimidio longiore. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Cayenne.

Elongate, dark pitchy, the elytra crowded with numerous small round spots of silaceous scales; eyes rather small, round; rostrum stout, strongly striate-punctate as far as the commencement of the scrobes; antennæ pitchy; first joint of the funicle somewhat longer than the second, the remainder transverse; prothorax almost half as long again as broad, subcylindrical, flattish above and coarsely punctured, the punctures divided by raised transverse lines, the middle with a short ridge, each side with a band of silaceous scales; scutellum punctiform, glossy black; elytra nearly three times as long as the prothorax, and much broader throughout, the apex broadly rounded; body beneath dark pitchy, nearly free from scales; fore-tibiæ entire.

The contour of *H. lactarius*, but spotted as in *H. apiatus*. It is the *H. angusticollis* of Dejean.

Hilipus tetraspilotus. (Pl. XVI., fig. 2).

H. ellipticus, æneus, capite femoribusque nigris; elytris seriatim punctatis, singulis maculis magnis rufo-fulvis ornatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Parana.

Elliptic, brassy, head black, closely punctured; rostrum moderately stout, with five more or less distinct, interrupted, raised lines; antennæ ferruginous; second joint of the funicle longer than the first, the remainder transverse; prothorax much broader than long, closely punctured, the intervals granulate, each puncture with a silvery hair; scutellum subtransverse; elytra scarcely broader than the prothorax, gradually rounded at the sides, seriate-punctate, punctures coarse, apex rounded, each elytron with two large reddish-tawny spots—one before the other behind the middle;

body beneath pitchy, with scattered piliform scales; legs ferruginous; apex of the femora black; fore-tibiæ grooved.

This species has the elliptic form of *H. cadivus*, which is unicolorous, with the elytra transversely rugulose, &c.

Hilipus frontalis. (Pl. XVII., fig. 5).

H. ovatus, fuscus, squamulis silaceis, plerumque adpersis, vestitus; elytris tuberculatis, squamulis concoloribus dense aggregatis, maculis quatuor formantibus, ornatis. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Chontales.

Ovate, brown, with mostly scattered silaceous scales, but condensed on the front of the head, and forming four round patches on the elytra; rostrum moderately stout, slightly curved, the basal half with a few large punctures; antennæ pitchy; second joint of the funicle longer than the first, the remainder together shorter than the club; prothorax transverse, well-rounded at the sides, the disc with a short indistinct ridge behind the apex, and several rather large black glossy granules; scutellum narrowly triangular; elytra broadest at the base, moderately convex, with many glossy larger reddish, more or less conical, tubercles, irregularly disposed on the interspaces of the striae, the latter most apparent at the sides, the pre-apical callus studded with three or four smaller tubercles, a patch of scales on the shoulder, another near the suture—anterior to the callus; body beneath and legs pitchy, with scattered long whitish hairs.

This species belongs to Schönherr's "Centuria IV." of his second "Stirps," in which there are only two species, *H. Freyreissi* and *H. saxosus*; the latter is unknown to me, and its habitat was unknown to its describer, to whom it was sent by Sommer; it is said to be like *H. prodigialis*. A specimen from St. Catharine's, in my collection, has a somewhat similar facies, but it is not quite so convex, the prothorax not granulate, and there are two apical spots on the elytra in addition, with other minor characters which may, or may not, be specific.

Hilipus latipennis. (Pl. XVI., fig. 1).

H. breviter ovatus, modice convexus, rufo-fuscus, granulis parvis adpersus, elytris pone medium linea albide transversa ornatis;

prothorace utrinque rotundato, basi angustiore; elytris prothorace multo longioribus. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Shortly ovate, moderately convex, reddish brown, behind the middle of the elytra a narrow well-marked transverse line of whitish scales; eyes nearly round; rostrum nearly straight, punctured at the base; antennæ rufous; second joint of the funicle slightly longer than the first, third and fourth equal, longer than broad; prothorax slightly transverse, rounded at the sides, the base narrower, disc with a well-marked median ridge and numerous small round and ovate granules, ocular lobes prominent; scutellum semicircular; elytra much broader than the prothorax, not narrowed but broadly rounded at the apex, granules small, numerous, irregularly arranged, the intervals closely covered by minute yellowish scales; body beneath and legs pitchy, with a few small scales.

Very similar to *H. zonatus*, but with broader elytra, prothorax narrowed at the base, &c., characters which at once differentiate it.

Hilipus polypilus.

H. oblongo-ovatus, subdepressus, rufescens, squamulis silaceis elongatis in fasciculis parvis adpersus; rostro elongato, subtiliter punctato; prothorace confertim granulato; elytris transversim rugulosis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. South Brazil.

Oblong-ovate, flattish, reddish or reddish-pitchy, dotted with small tufts of narrow silaceous scales; eyes ovate, less than the normal size; rostrum considerably longer than the prothorax, minutely punctured; antennæ slender, second joint of the funicle half as long again as the first, the remainder gradually shorter, the last two only slightly transverse; prothorax much broader than long, the sides moderately rounded, slightly contracted at the base, closely granulate; scutellum punctiform; elytra slightly broader than the prothorax at the base, thence very gradually narrower, the apex rounded, seriate-punctate, the punctures transversely separated by waved raised lines; body beneath and legs unicolorous, with small remote scales; distal extremities of the femora blackish; tibiæ scarcely curved.

In contour like *H. dorsosulcatus* and *insidiosus*, but rather more elongate; both these species differ, *inter alia*, in having the two basal joints of the funicle of equal length.

Hilipus lamina.

H. sat anguste ovatus, fuscus, subtilissime griseo-squamosus, supra granulatus et tuberculatus; antennis rufis; oculis in maribus fere contiguis; rostro apicem versus conspiciue crassiore. Long. 3½—4 lin.

Hab. Rio Janeiro.

Rather narrowly ovate, brown (or brown with a reddish hue), covered with minute greyish scales (almost dust-like); eyes nearly contiguous in the males; rostrum scarcely longer than the prothorax, considerably thicker towards the apex, and roughly punctured, principally at the base; antennæ pale rufous; funicle slender, the second joint much longer in the male, slightly longer only in the female; prothorax transverse, somewhat contracted at the base, dotted with several very distinct granules; scutellum triangular; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base, slightly narrowed towards the rounded apex, seriate-punctate (punctures nearly obsolete in the female), irregularly tuberculate, tubercles varying in size, a few on the middle of each elytron united and forming a longitudinal crest; body beneath and legs blackish, the latter clothed with long hair-like scales.

Mr. Fry has several specimens of this species taken by himself at Rio. They were, I think, nearly all males; some of them had a concave plate covering the two basal segments of the abdomen, but with the edges, except at the base, considerably raised. One of these, from which I have drawn the above description, was kindly given me by Mr. Fry. I have a pair (♂ and ♀), found by the late Rev. Hamlet Clarke at Petropolis, in which there is no trace of this remarkable structure.

Hilipus basiliscus. (Pl. XVI., fig. 4).

H. oblongo-subovatus, in medio leviter depressus, rufo-piceus, vitta lata utrinque irregulari pallide silaceo-squamosa, decoratus; prothorace transverso; elytris subtiliter granulatis, apice singulatim acuminato. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Oblong, subovate, reddish-pitchy, each side densely covered with pale silaceous scales, forming a broad irregular stripe; rostrum pitchy, slender, not longer than the prothorax, finely punctured, a slightly raised line on each side at the base; antennæ rufous; funicle elongate, the second joint half as long again as the first. the

rest together not much longer than the two preceding; prothorax much broader than long, transversely granulate, the intervals minutely punctured; scutellum rather large, subtriangular; elytra broader than the prothorax, flattish at the base, nearly parallel at the sides to beyond the middle, slightly divergent at the apex, each shortly acuminate, the back between the stripes irregularly, and, at the base, transversely granulate, the stripe dotted with glossy minute granules; body beneath and femora pitchy; tibiæ and tarsi testaceous.

This species closely resembles *H. decipiens*, ante p. 581, but the diagnosis given of the two species will at once show the difference.

Hilipus Renei.

H. oblongo-ovatus, niger nitidus, maculis albo-squamosis, hinc inde confluentibus, utrinque ornatus; rostrum breviusculum, vix arcuatum, basi quinque-carinatum; elytris subdepressis, breviusculis, apicem versus gradatim angustioribus, apice seipso acuminato. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. San Paulo Olivenca.

Oblong-ovate, glossy black, the eyes bordered in front by pale silaceous, the sides of the prothorax and elytra with spots, often confluent, of greyish-white scales; rostrum nearly straight, the base with five raised lines; antennæ pitchy; funicle with the second joint much longer than the first, the remainder rounded; prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, rather coarsely punctured; scutellum round, placed in a triangular depression of the elytra; these rather depressed, slightly rounded at the sides, the apex acuminate, seriate-punctate, punctures approximate, largely impressed, the intervals convex; body beneath and legs pitchy-black; tibiæ slightly bisinuate.

The apex of each elytron is acuminate, without being prominent; the spots are confined to the sides, and are less numerous in a specimen I have, ticketed "Amazon." I have named it after M. René Oberthür, to whom I owe the specimen here described.

Hilipus phrynodes.

H. validus, late ovatus, niger, griseo-squamosus; rostro elongato, subtiliter punctato; elytris convexis, subcordatis, tuberculis majoribus minoribusque adpersus, apice singulatim acuminato. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Chontales.

Stout, broadly ovate, black, closely covered, except the tubercles, with minute greyish or greyish-yellow scales; rostrum much longer than the prothorax, minutely punctured; antennæ pitchy; funicle elongate, second joint twice as long as the first, the third and fourth gradually shorter, the next two round, the last triangular; club not longer than the first two joints of the funicle together; prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, slightly narrower at the base, the apex smooth, the disc with scattered glossy black granules, at the side the granules smaller and less scattered; scutellum triangular; elytra subcordate, convex, conspicuously broader than the prothorax at the base, the apex of each acuminate, apical callus prominent, each elytron in the middle with two principal rows of conical tubercles—about five in each—and a few mostly smaller ones along the sutural margin and at the sides; body beneath pitchy black, with few scales.

There are several species of *Hilipus* having the facies of this, but most of them have the apex of the elytra rounded. *H. prodigialis*, an exception, has the rostrum striate, narrower elytra, nearly parallel at the sides, differently tuberculate, and with a velvety brown patch on each behind the middle.

Hilipus arrogans. (Pl. XVII., fig. 6).

H. validus, late ovatus, fuscus, griseo-squamosus; capite inter oculos longitudinaliter impresso; rostro elongato, confertim punctato; elytris tuberculatis, apice subacuminatis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Stout, broadly ovate, brown, with greyish scales; head longitudinally grooved between the eyes; rostrum elongate, scarcely curved, closely punctured; antennæ ferruginous; second joint of the funicle twice as long as the second, and as long as the next three together; club moderately long; prothorax transverse, the sides well-rounded, and a little narrowed at the base, the disc pale greyish, with two rows of small opaque granules in the middle, the sides beneath also granulate; scutellum oblong; elytra convex, much broader than the prothorax, the sides nearly parallel, the apex subacuminate, seriate-punctate, punctures minute, each with a grey scale, the middle of each elytron with two rows—the inner with four, the outer with five—conical tubercles, and with smaller tubercles near the suture and at the sides, all very glossy black, basal two-thirds of the elytra brown, the apical third pale greyish; body beneath and legs dull blackish brown with remote minute

scales ; tarsi covered with long grey hairs, the basal joint somewhat elongate ; anterior coxæ separated.

This species has a certain resemblance to *H. Dahlbomi*, but the elytra are much more convex, tuberculate, and the apex not nearly so pointed. The longitudinal groove between the eyes is peculiar. Of course it may be expected that the tubercles will vary from this—the only specimen I have seen.

Hilipus designatus. (Pl. XVI., fig. 7).

H. elongatus, rufo-piceus, prothorace utrinque vitta, elytrisque plagis duabus obscure albido-squamosis ornatis ; capite pedibusque rufis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. New Granada.

Elongate, reddish-pitchy, the prothorax with a stripe on each side, and the elytra with four large patches of short pale yellowish scales ; eyes ovate ; rostrum moderately slender, thicker towards the apex, the base with three slightly elevated lines, the intervals irregularly punctured ; antennæ pitchy ; first joint of the funicle longest, the four next rounded, the last transverse and closely contiguous to the club ; prothorax longer than broad, rounded at the sides, scarcely narrowed at the base, the disk coarsely punctured, a glossy raised line anteriorly ; scutellum elongate, smooth ; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base, gradually narrowed to the well-rounded apex, seriate-punctate, a large irregular patch extending from the shoulder to the middle, and another, shorter, meeting its fellow, at the apex ; body beneath and legs reddish-pitchy, with few scales ; tibiæ rather short, nearly entire.

A narrow form like *H. tetanicus*, but, *inter alia*, with shorter elytra gradually narrowing to the apex, and not depressed in the middle.

Hilipus cornix. (Pl. XVII., fig. 4).

H. oblongo-ovatus, niger, subnitidus, elytris plagis quatuor silaceo-squamosis, munitus ; rostro subtenue, glabro, subtiliter punctato ; antennis piceis ; clava parva ; prothorace rude punctato. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Santa Martha.

Oblong-ovate, black, slightly shining, elytra with four silaceous spots ; rostrum rather slender, nearly straight, smooth, minutely punctured ; antennæ pitchy ; two basal joints of the funicle short, the first the longest, third joint only a little shorter than the

second; the club shortly ovate; prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, the base narrowed, coarsely punctured, the intervals between the punctures oblique towards the base; scutellum scutiform; elytra flattish at the base, broader than the prothorax, slightly rounded at the sides, the apex well-rounded, coarsely striate-punctate, punctures approximate, a patch of pale silaceous scales on the shoulder, a similar patch, but more transverse and nearly meeting its fellow at the suture, equidistant between the middle and the apex; body beneath and legs smooth glossy black; tibiæ short, very slightly curved, bisinuate on the inner margin.

A black, robust species with four well-marked silaceous patches on the elytra; the basal joints of the funicle are unusually short. It has the facies of *H. subfasciatus*, a Chilian species, but with, *inter alia*, a much broader prothorax, differently sculptured.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES XVI. & XVII.

PLATE XVI.

- FIG. 1. *Hilipus latipennis*.
2. „ *tetraspilotus*.
3. „ *angusticollis*.
4. „ *basiliscus*.
5. „ *pardalis*.
6. „ *validus*.
7. „ *designatus*.
8. „ *Fryi*, var.

PLATE XVII.

- FIG. 1. *Hilipus fimbriatus*.
2. „ *ocularis*.
3. „ *excultus*.
4. „ *cornix*.
5. „ *frontalis*.
6. „ *arrogans*.
7. „ *arcturus*.
8. „ *ludiosus*.